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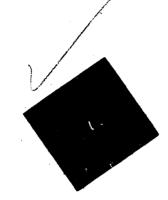
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EASTERN

F.O. 371

1947



PALESTINE

FILE NO.48

pp. 5420 - 5596

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Following document(s)*

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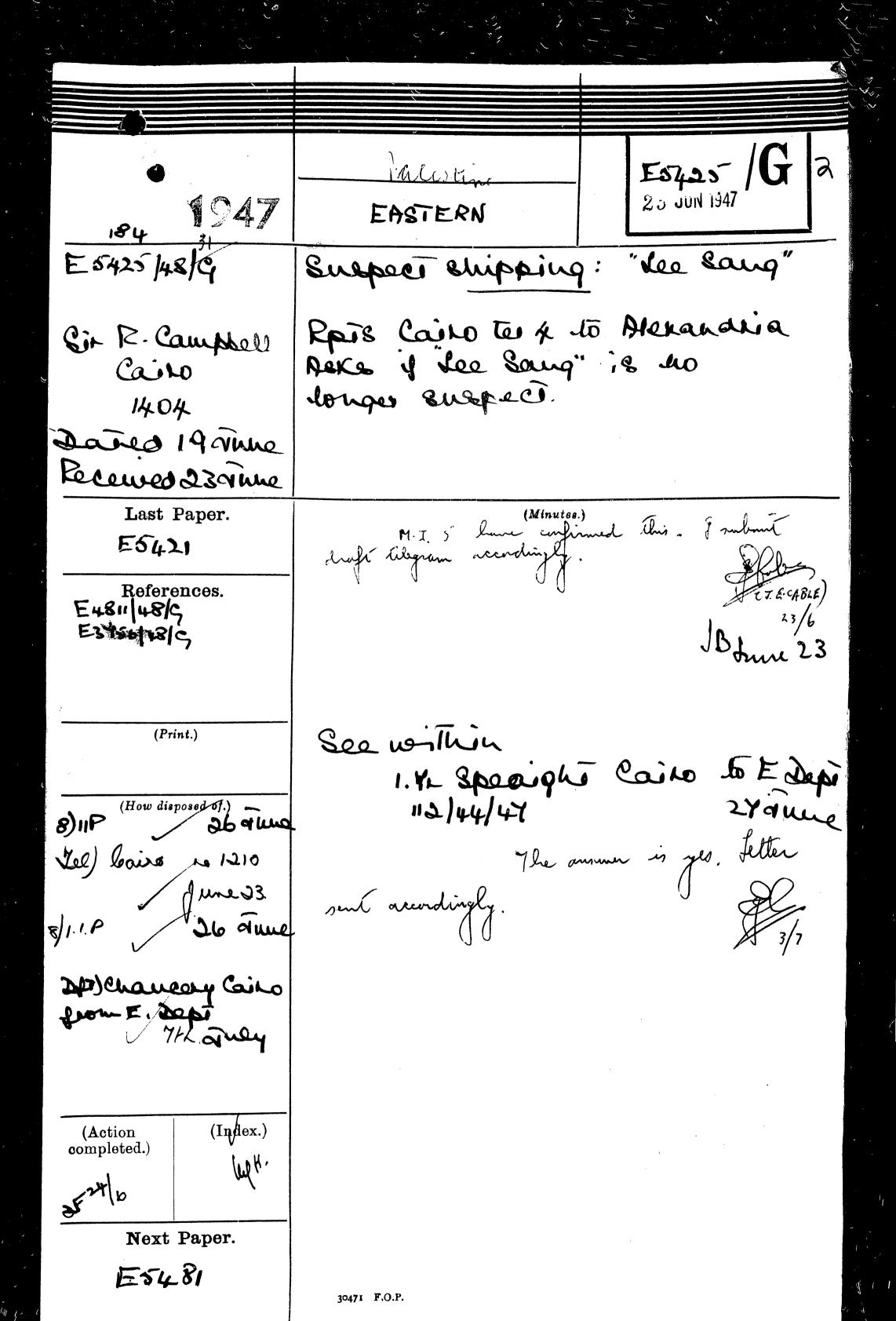
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Cyphe r/OI

Sir R. Ca No. 4

19th June

Repeated

June 17th.

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E5425

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

FROM CAIRO TO ALEXANDRIA

23 JUN 1947

Sir R. Campbell No. 4

D. 7.20 p.m. 19th June, 1947.

19th June, 1947.

R. 2.30 a.m. 20th June, 1947.

Repeated to : FOREIGN OFFICE NO. 1404
Port Said) SAVING

MOUNT

Your despatch No. 21 and your letter No. 52/10/1
June 17th.

As vessel "Lee Sang" does not appear in M.I.5 weekly report No. 5, copy of which was sent you under cover of my despatch No. 18, June 12th, it is presumed that it is no longer suspected of being involved in Jewish illegal immigration traffic to Palestine.

2. Will Foreign Office please confirm that this interpretation is correct (see Foreign Office telegram No. 1061 / to Rome).

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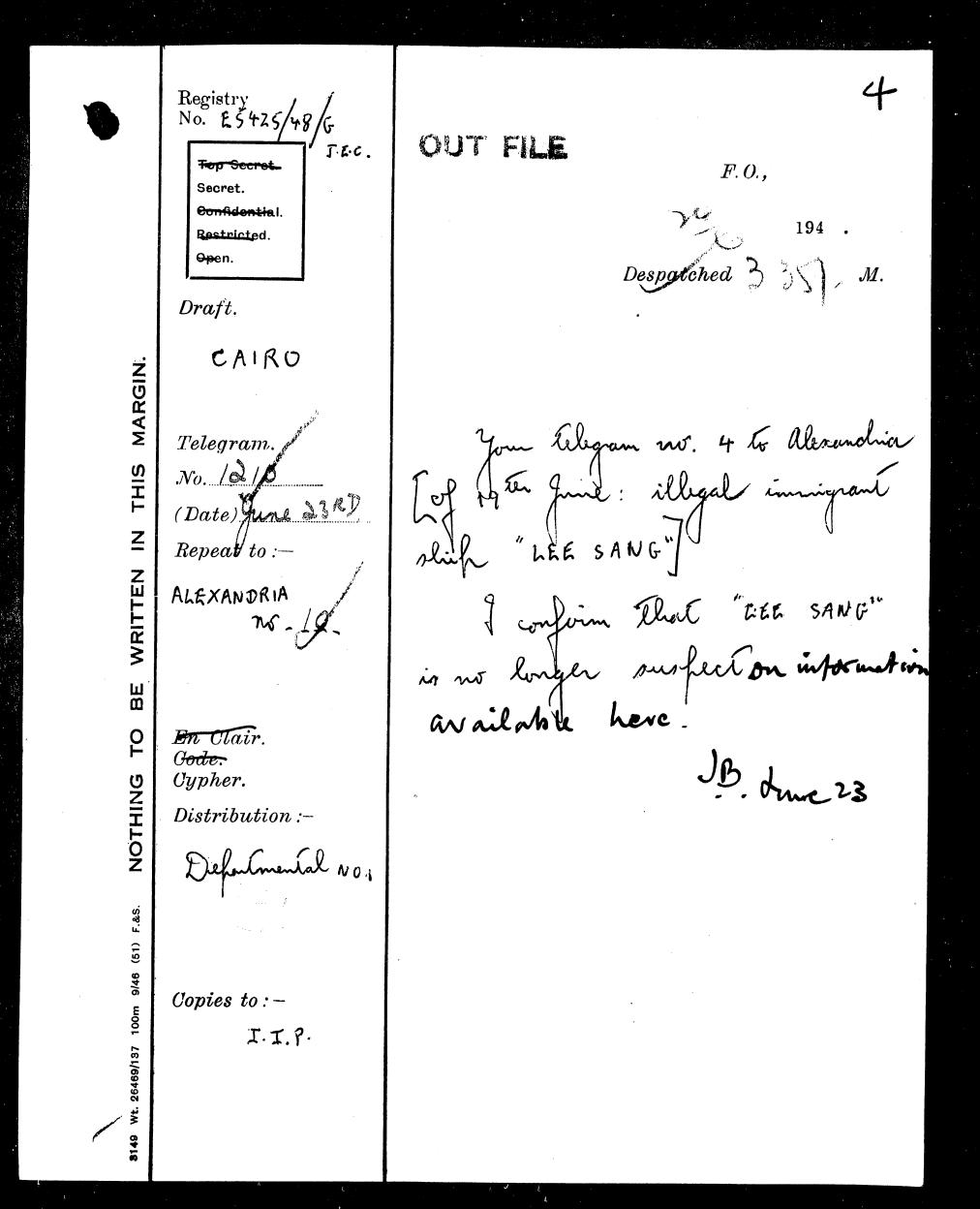
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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO CAIRO.

No. 1210

23rd June 1947.

D. 3.35 p.m. 24th June 1947.

Repeated to Alexandria No. 10.

Y Y Y

Your telegram No. 4 to Alexandria [of 19th June: illegal immigrant ship "Lee Sang"].

I confirm that "Lee Sang" is no longer suspect on information available here.

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> The Ea FOR L

/JMK 112/44/47.

BRITISH EMBASSY,

CAIRO.

27th June, 1947.

SECRET. E 6425 48 9

Dear Department,

Your telegram No. 1210 of June 23rd, about the illegal Jewish immigrants.

May we take it that the particular ruling regarding the vessel "Lee Sang" has a general application in the sense that instructions contained in your telegram No. 1061 to Rome relate only to ships which appear on the latest M.l. 5 report available and that earlier lists may be disregarded?

Yours ever,

Re Speanghe

The Eastern Department, FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, S.W.1.

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OUT FILE

FOREIGN OFFICE, 8.W.1.

8

CONFIDENTIAL

7th July, 1947.

Dear Chancery,

In your letter No. 112/44/47 of the 27th June, you asked whether ships included in one Weekly List of Suspect Shipping but omitted from subsequent issues could be regarded as no longer suspect.

2. Each list is complete in itself and supersedes its predecessor, so that your interpretation is quite correct.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Changery,
British Embassy,
Cairo.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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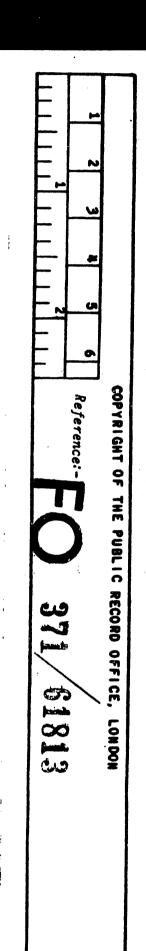
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of the Public Records Act, 1958

E5481/48/31



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TELEGRAM

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328 5496 PALESTINE Registry Number \ \ \ 5496/48/31.
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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel. D. 9.58. p.m. June 23rd, 1947. No. 3592. June 23rd, 1947. R. 4.07. a.m. June 24th, 1947.

Repeated to United Kingdom Delegation New York, Saving.

5 4888/48/11

66666

Confidential.

Your telegram 6169.

Advertisements in United States press in support of Palestine terrorists.

Villard regrets that all he can say at the moment is that the State Department are continuing to pursue the matter energetically, he hinted privately that the Department of Justice were proving more co-operative than the Treasury. He also said that a study was being made of similar activities in support of the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland after the first world war, and indicated that useful precedents had been found.

2. State Department promise to inform us as soon as definite conclusions have been reached. We shall continue to remind them of the importance which you attach to the matter.

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dated 239m Received 25 90

Last Paper.

E5481

References. E5239/48/9

(Print.)

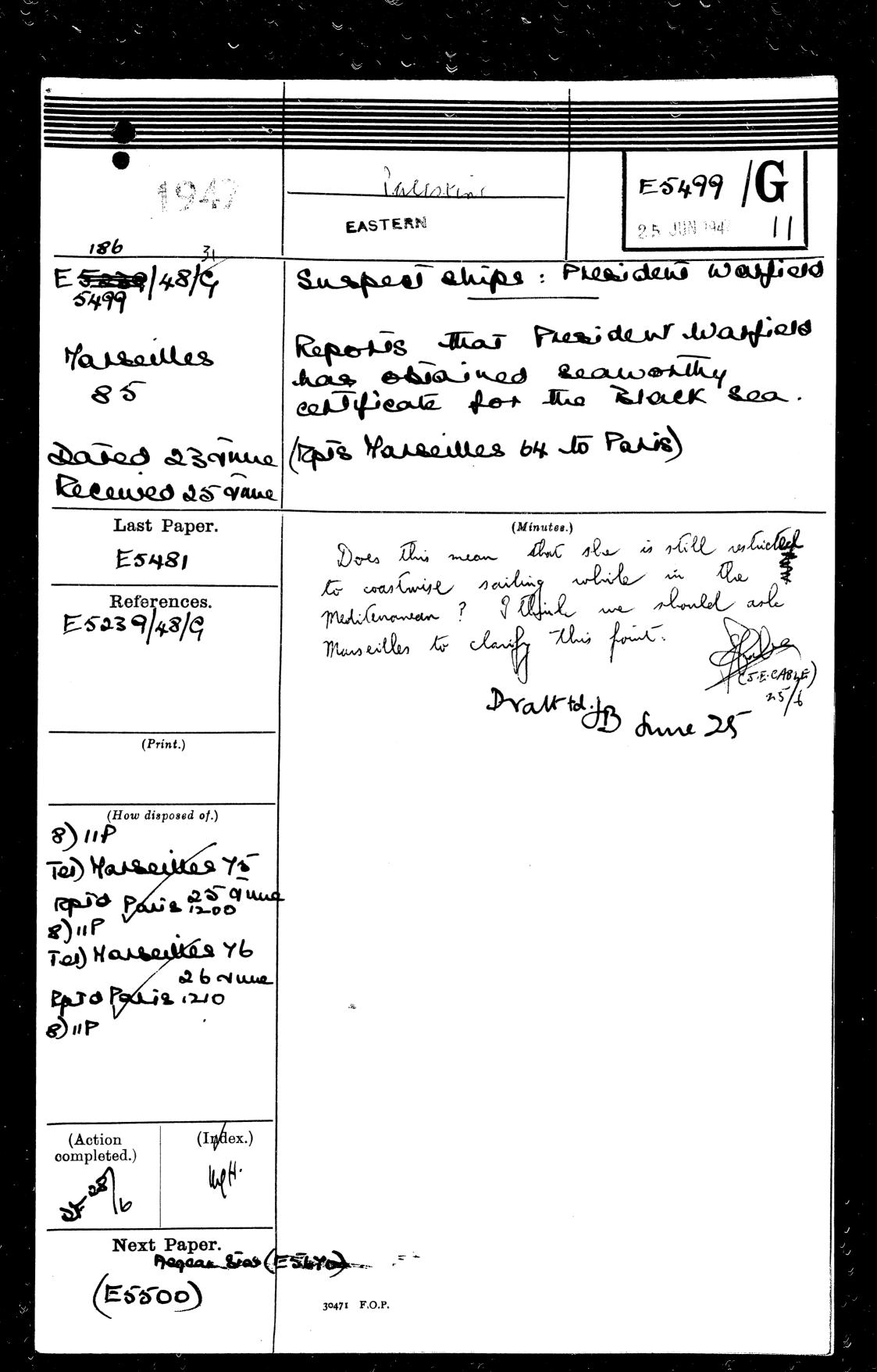
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Cypher/OTF

25 JUN 1947 DEPARTMENTAL NO.2.

FROM MARSEILLES TO PARIS

His Majesty's Consul-General
No. 64
D. 6.45 p.m. June 23rd, 1947.
June 23rd, 1947.
R. 12.55 a.m. June 24th, 1947.

Repeated to FOREIGN OFFICE No. 85

S **S** S S S

IMEDIATE

SECRET

Jewish immigration.

French authorities advise that President Warfield has obtained a seaworthy certificate for the Black Sea and permission has been given to sail in ballast. I have informed H.M.S. Bris... and I shall report departure in due course.

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immigrant traffic urgently.

Registry No.**E5499 | 48 | G**

J.G.S.B.

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Marseilles.

Telegram

Repeat to:

Paris

Cypher

Copy I.I.P.

Departmental No. 2

IMMEDIATÉ

Your telegram No. 64 [of June 23rd: Jewish illegal immigration 1.

Please clarify the exact nature of the certificate granted to the "President Warfield". I trust that ship is still limited to coastwise while in the Meditervanean traffic (see my telegram No. 1067 to Paris).

2. Agents of "Aegean Star" (my telegram No. 71) report that Shell have refused bunkers to this ship and have represented to us that she is to take part in bona fide luxury traffic between Marseilles, Greece and Egypt. We are prepared to clear this ship of suspicion, provided you satisfy yourself that she is genuinely fitted for firstclass traffic and is too valuable for the owners to risk confiscation as a result of taking part in illegal

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immigrant traffic. Please report urgently.

JB June 25

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DEPARTMENTAL NO: 2

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO MARSEILLES

No:75

D.9.05 p.m. 25th June 1947

25th June 1947

Repeated to Paris No:1200

4444

IMMEDIATE

Your telegram No: 64 [of June 23rd: Jewish illegal immigration].

Please clarify the exact nature of the certificate granted to the "President Warfield". I trust that ship is still limited to coastwise traffic while in the Mediterranean see my telegram No: 1067 to Paris).

2. Agents of "Aegean Star" (my telegram No:71) report that Shell have refused bunkers to this ship and have represented to us that she is to take part in bona fide luxury traffic between Marseilles, Greece and Egypt We are prepared to clear this ship of suspicion, provided you consider that she is genuinely fitted for first-class traffic and is too valuable for the owners to risk confiscation as a result of taking part in illegal immigrant traffic. Please report urgently.

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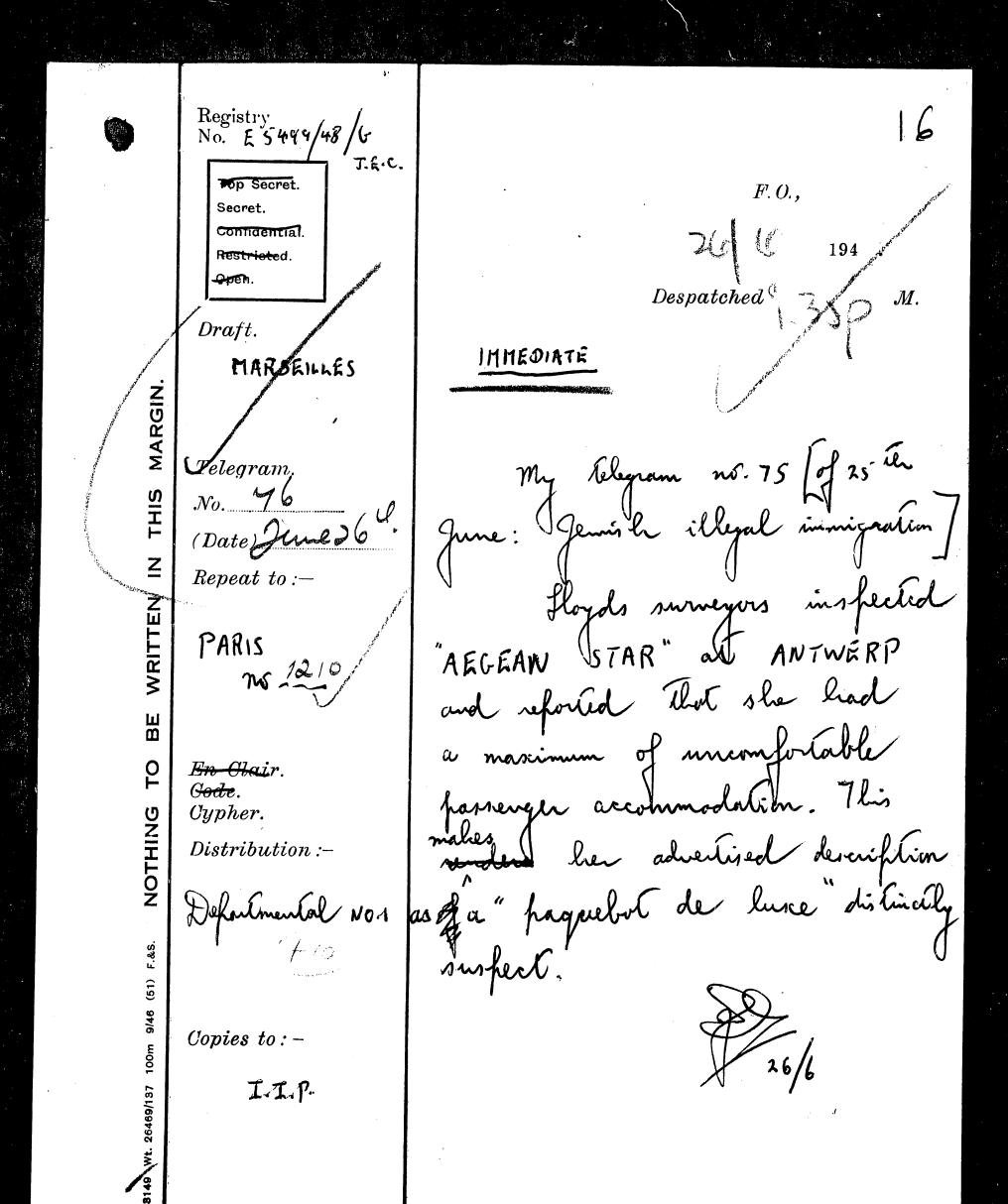
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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference:- O 37 5 813

£5499/48/b SECRET Cypher/OIP DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1 FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO MARSEILLES No. 76 26th June, 1947.
Repeated to: Paris No. 1210 D. 1.35 p.m. 26th June, 1947. My telegram No. 75 [of 25th June: Jewish illegal immigration]. Lloyds surveyors inspected "Aegean Star" at Antwerp and reported that she had a maximum of uncomfortable passenger accommodation. This makes her advertised description as a "paquebot de luxe" distinctly suspect. 3 × 3

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Telegram.

No. 12/7 (Date) June 27

Repeat to:-

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Copies to:

June 1947.

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MEDIATE

Marseilles telegram No. 64 [of June 23rd: Jewish illegal immigration].

I understand that the "President Warfield" received 315 tons of oil bunkers from the French firm Compagnie Française de Raffinage la Mede. This is most unfortunate, as it will give the ship a wide radius of action and it will considerably embarrass us in our efforts to control her if she leaves French waters. You should raise this question of bunkering again with the French authorities and endeavour to secure an official or unofficial arrangement by which such highly suspect ships are denied these facilities. report in Marseilles telegram 40.64 that vessel has obtained certificate of seaworthiness for Black Sea. This looks on face of it highly suspicious and you should urge the French Government not to let the vessel leave at any rate until true facts have been ascertained.

State to M. Bidault, on general situation but also referring to "President Warfield", will reach you by bag tomorrow for signature by the Secretary of State. Will you please report the latest position in regard to this ship to the Secretary of State in case he should/

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should wish to speak personally to M. Bidault at the same time as the letter is delivered everything possible should be done to prevent and urge that ship should not so allowed to get away from getting away.

[seen by Mr Garran]

JB. Anne 27

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

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No: 1217

27th June Repeated

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]. Confidential CYPHER/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO PARIS

No: 1217

D.3.50 p.m. 27th June 1947

27th June 1947
Repeated to Marseilles No:77

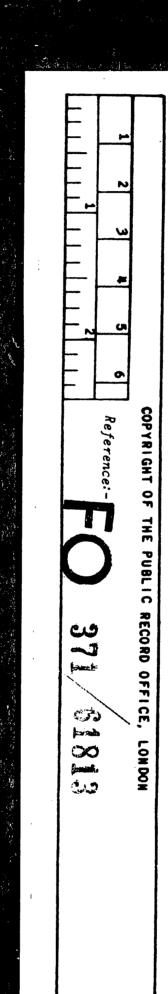
IMMEDIATE

Marseilles telegram No:64 [of June 23rd: Jewish illegal immigrant].

I understand that the "President Warfield" received 315 tons of oil bunkers from the French firm Compagnie Francaise de Raffinage la Mede. This is most unfortunate, as it will give the ship a wide radius of action and it will considerably embarrass us in our efforts to control her if she leaves French waters. You should raise this question of bunkering again with the French authorities and endeavour to secure an official or unofficial arrangement by which such highly suspect ships are denied these facilities.

- 2. We are moreover very disturbed by report in Marseilles telegram under reference that vessel has obtained certificate of sea-worthiness for Black Sea. This looks on face of it highly suspicious and you should urge the French Government not to let the vessel leave at any rate until true facts have been ascertained.
- 3. Personal letter from the Secretary of State to M. Bidault, on general situation but also referring to "President Warfield", will reach you by bag tomorrow for signature by the Secretary of State. Will you please report the latest position in regard to this ship to the Secretary of State in case he should wish to speak personally to M. Bidault at the same time as the letter is delivered and urge that everything possible should be done to prevent ship from getting away.

[Seen by Mr Gavvan].



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Mr Crossley Loth Bent Dared 23 vinne Received 25 vinne

Last Paper.

References. E5460|84|3 E5035|48|8

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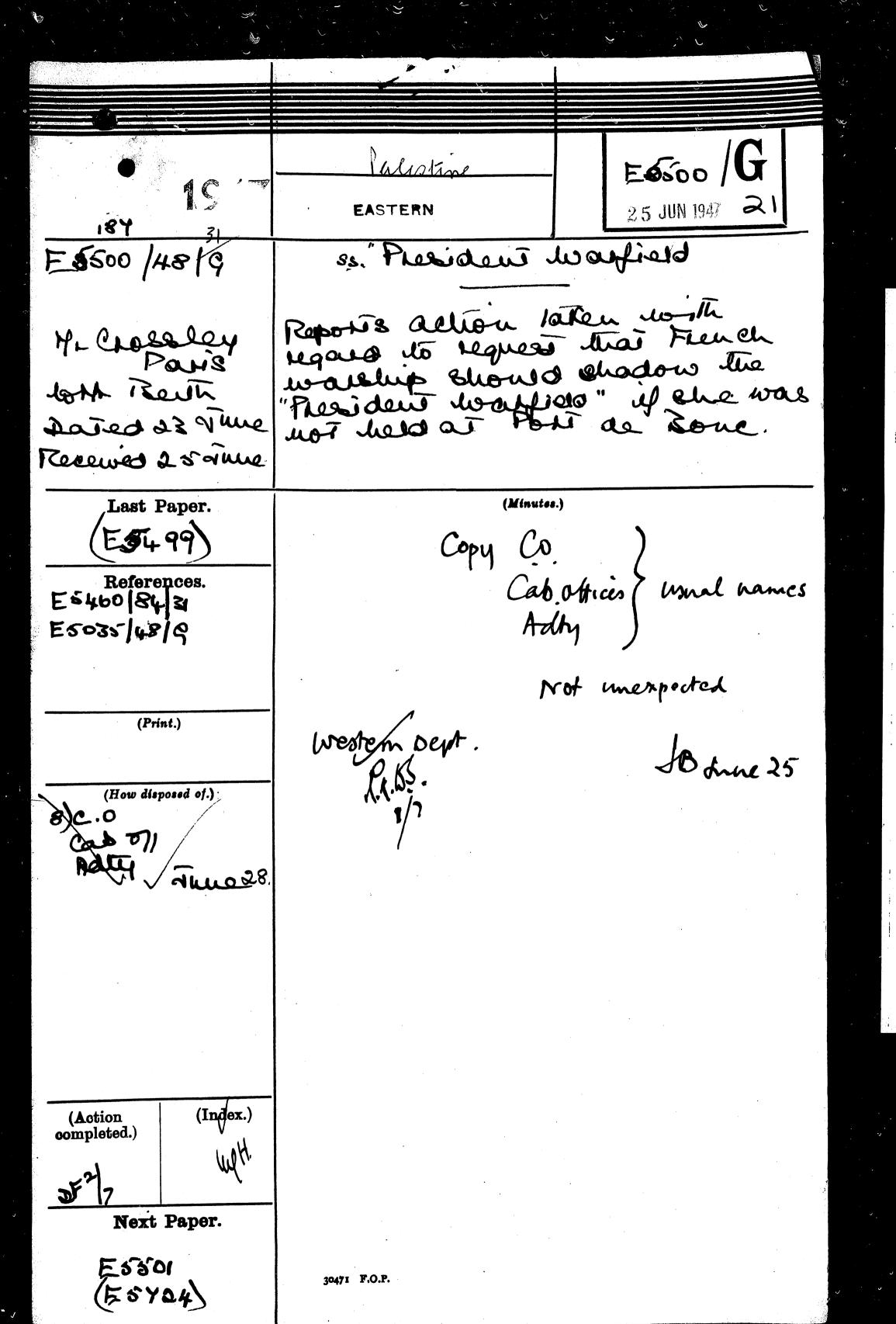
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the Mini has of covasse, we confider among M. stage suin proving request orders this view this view however, evening

J.G.S. Beith Es Eastern E8600

tish Embassy,

Paris.

My shar John. 25 23rd June, 1947.

I write to let you know what happened on our request that the French should provide a warship to shadow the President Warfield in the event of the French authorities proving umable to hold her at Port de Bouc, which we hoped would not be the case, until the Brissenden could take over.

You will remember that I asked M. Vasse to attempt to arrange this on the morning of 18th June, and I immediately sent him a letter confirming the request and giving him all the information we had about the vessel.

Vasse 'phoned back just before lunch to tell me that after consultation with M. Anduze Faris, the head of the French Merchant Marine, he thought the quickest results would be achieved if the Embassy got in touch with the French naval authorities direct while the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would lend all possible support. Our Naval Attaché therefore took the matter up with the Ministère de la Marine immediately after lunch.

That evening John Coulson was in M. Bousquet's office when someone, who he thinks may have been M. Chauvel, rang up obviously quite irate and complained about the Embassy having gone direct to the Ministère de la Marine instead of through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. John Coulson then had of course to tell M. Bousquet that we had done this at the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was of course already on record in my letter of that date to M. Vasse, which was copied to you.

The post scriptum to that letter tells you of the subsequent development, that is to say that the Ministère de la Marine said that though they were anxious to help us they would have to receive instructions from the Presidence du Conseil, and Vasse undertook to try to lay this on.

By this time the whole of the day had elapsed and Vasse had to start trying to catch Bousquet the following morning. This he was only able to do just before lunch time, when Bousquet dictated an immediate minute to M. Bidault on the basis of my letter of the 18th June to Vasse.

Since that time we have had no further response from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in any event the Brissenden has of course arrived at Marseilles. I am told, however, by Vasse, who requests that the information be treated as most confidential, that the proposal met with considerable opposition among M. Bidault's cabinet colleagues. M. Vasse at an earlier stage suggested to me that the action of the Italian Government stage suggested to me that the action of the Italian Government in providing an escort was scarcely comparable to our present request since we were still to a certain extent able to give request to the Italian government. I do not know to what extent orders to the Italian government. I do not know to what extent this view prevailed among the Ministers. M. Bousquet had, however, anticipated this opposition to our request on the evening of the 18th, when he told John Coulson that he thought it/

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F. 5460

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J.G.S. Beith Esq.,
Eastern Department,
Foreign Office, S.W.l.



F 5035

it would be unwise for us to press our request too vigorously as it might jeopardise certain of the other measures of cooperation with us for the control of illegal immigration which he was trying to obtain. John Coulson replied by pointing out once more the very great importance which we attach to preventing this vessel from participating in the illegal immigration traffic.

2.

I have told Vasse that what he had to tell me was most disappointing, particularly in view of the fact that if the President Warfield stayed in harbour so long that it was impossible for the Brissenden to remain with her, we would doubtless wish to ask the French Government to carry out any shadowing operations that might be necessary until the Brissenden or some other British warship could return to the scene of action. So the matter lies at the moment.

I notice from the weekly list No.6 of suspect shipping that owing to your new method of calculating the capacity of these vessels that of the President Warfield has been reduced from 5,000 to a little over 2,000.

Yours ever, Suffrey Housely.

G.A. Crossley.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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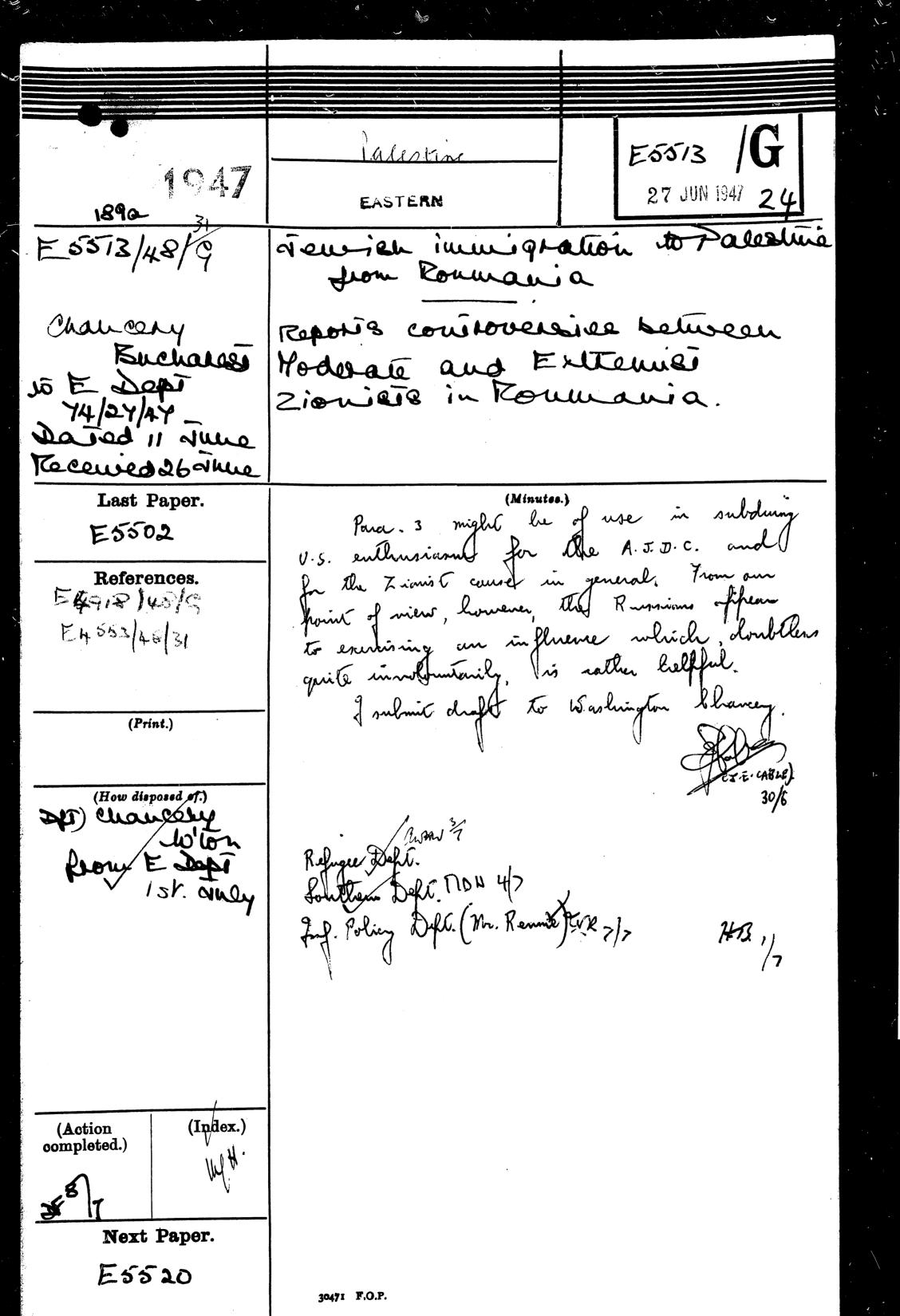
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Office of the British Political Representative. Bucharest.

11th June, 1947.

74/27/47

Dear Department,

27 JUN 1947

A usually reliable source of information on Jewish affairs told Kendall that since various Jewish organisations suddenly published communiqués denouncing mass migration of Jews from Roumania, an open breach between the Moderate and Extremist Zionists has only been avoided by a compromise between the two factions.

- 2. The official Zionist Committee has, it is alleged, won its struggle to retain control over Jewish immigration to Palestine but it is to work in close co-operation with the Revisionist Office and a number of candidates are to be nominated by that Office.
- 3. The Jewish District Committees, to whom the American Joint Distribution Committee in Roumania pay some 300,000 dollars monthly, are to be broadened by the addition of a number of Revisionists and Jewish "Democrats" (Communists). This will give these two organisations access to the funds of the A.J.D.C. for which they have been striving for two years.
- 4. A part of the bargain is that Klarman is to withdraw his candidature as successor to Mr. Jacobson as A.J.D.C. representative, and it is not unlikely that a Jewish Democrat will be given the post. The source says that Klarman has been promised the full backing of the Communist Party provided the mass movement of Jews within the Russian Zone is stopped. It was, it alleged, the Russian Ambassador who, on instructions from Moscow, put an end to this migration as it reflected upon conditions in the Soviet Zone where, the Russians are at pains to stress, the Jewish problem does not exist. It is significant that the Jewish and Roumanian press has been stressing this point recently, obviously on a directive. In line with this policy, the Russians are believed to be opposed to any acts of anti-British violence by Jews in their orbit.
- 5. The migration has stopped but there are indications that the "organised emigration", mentioned in all the communiqués denouncing mass movements is being prepared. For as already reported, facilities are being granted at Braila for the construction of ships for the illegal traffic for use elsewhere (see my telegram to Foreign Office No. 576 of 6th June).

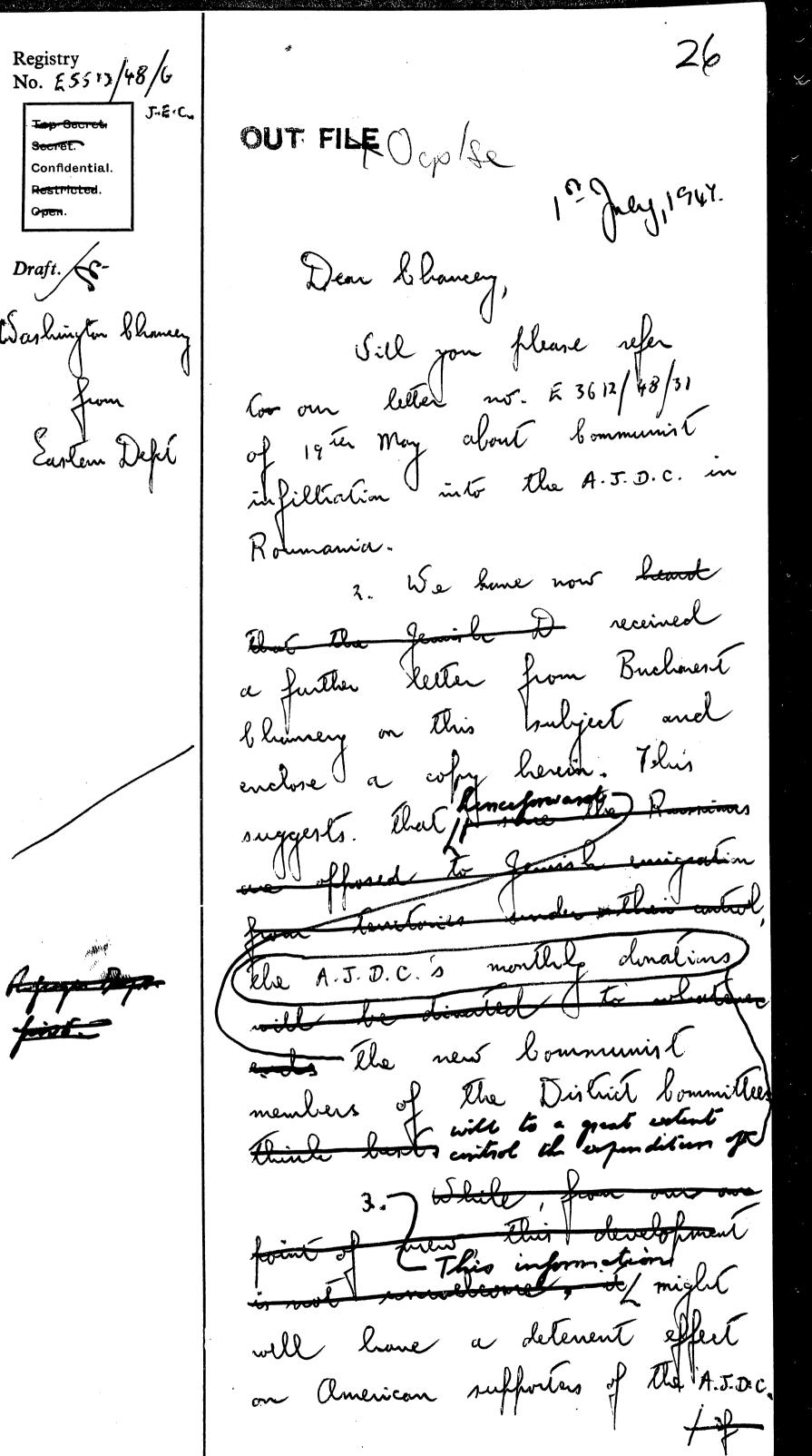
We are sending copies of this letter to British Middle East Office, Cairo, Secretariat, Jerusalem and to the Chancery, Moscow.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.

Eastern Department, Foreign Office.

Registry No. £5517



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5513/48/G) CONFIDENTIAL FOREIGN OFFICE, S. W. 1.

OUT FILE 1st July, 1947.

Dear Chancery,

Will you please refer to our letter No. E 3612/48/31 of the 19th May about Communist infiltration into the A.J.D.C. in Roumania.

- 2. We have now received a further letter from Bucharest Chancery on this subject and enclose a copy herein. This suggests that henceforward the new Communist members of the District Committees will to a great extent control the expenditure of the A.J.D.C.'s monthly donations.
- 3. This information might well have a deterrent effect on American supporters of the A.J.D.C.

Yours ever,

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,
British Embassy,
Washington.

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E 5514

PANAMA.

June 9th 1947

BRITISH LEGATION,

25 JUN

Dear Eastern Department,

I have just had an interesting talk with the Panamanian Minister for Foreign Affairs about illegal immigration into Palestine, with special reference to the use of Panamanian ships.

In the course of it I took the opportunity of mentioning the line taken by the Hondurean Government as reported in Tegucigalpa Despatch No. 39 of 14th May to the Foreign Office. The result, though not as good as one might have hoped, was I think as good as could be expected considering his present preoccupation with local politics, and the violent reactions which can easily be aroused by any hint of subservience to a European power.

As regards the right of search, he was unwilling, at least without further study, to give us what in effect amounted to an unrestricted right of search of all Panamanian ships in the Mediterranean. If actual proof were found, there was no objection to our arresting the ship, and they would cancel her registration. I did not pursue the point (on which his lawyer's instinct was obviously aroused), except to point out that actual proof was very difficult to obtain without search. He then said that, while right of search was a question of International Law, cancellation of Panamanian registration was an administrative matter within the discretion of the Panamanian Government, and they would act immediately on strong presumptive evidence, even if it were not sufficient to convince a court of law.

For instance, he thought that, if a suspect Panamanian ship, having cleared from a port outside the Mediterranean nominally for a port in America, subsequently passed through the Straits of Gibralter, that fact alone would justify them in cancelling her registration, thus leaving us free to do what we liked with her.

I felt throughout that Dr. Alfaro was trying to be helpful and constructive; though it must be remembered that the people who make money out of the ship-registering racket have much political influence.

I purposely kept the conversation on the level of a friendly chat, but I think you may be glad to have this report on it.

Yours ever,

R. Eldon Ellin

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

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No. E 5514

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J. G. S. B. Draft. R. E. Mr. Ellison, Panama.

(From Eastern Dept.)

Copy, with letter under reply, to: Colonial Office Cabinet Offices Admiralty (usual names)

Jb tune 26

OUTFILE

Dear Ellison,

Many thanks for your secret letter No. 39/176/47 of June 9th regarding a conversation with the Panamanian Minister for Foreign Affairs about Jewish illegal immigration.

You will be aware that we are receiving satisfactory co operation From The Panamanian Consul-General in London/and we are glad to hear that the Minister for Foreign Affairs is himself willing to help so far as possible We are sending a copy of your letter to the interested Departments and, subject to any observations they may have, we entirely agree with the line you took as reported in paragraph 3 of your letter. The Panamanian offer to permit us to arrest a ship on proof of her complicity in the traffic is unfortunately not of much use, since, in the nature of things, we have to act on suspicion, for your information, however, even if we had the consent of the flag State (and we have received it in the case of Honduras), it was decided at a we should high lever not to arrest ships on the high seas and divert them direct to Cyprus with their load of illegal immigrants.

At present the Panamanian authorities can best help us by (a) cancelling registration in cases where this is likely to prevent the ship's departure, or (b) holding up the ship by administrative means, without cancelling registration, according as we may request them. Yours ever,

Eastern Department.

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FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

2nd. July, 1947.

(E. 5514/48/31)

SKORET

Dear Ellison,

Many thanks for your secret letter No. 39/176/47 of the 9th June regarding a conversation with the Panemanian Minister for Foreign Affairs about Jewish illegal immigration.

The Panamanian Consul-General in London is cooperative in this matter and we are glad to hear that the Minister for Foreign Affairs is himself willing to help so far as possible. We are sending a copy of your letter to the interested Departments and, subject to any observations they may have, we entirely agree with the line you took as reported in paragraph 3 of your letter. The Panamanian offer to permit us to arrest a ship on proof of her complicity in the trefrie is unfortunately not of much use, since, in the nature of things, we have to set on suspicion, and besides, for your information, it has been decided at a high level that even if we have the consent of the flag State (and we have received it in the case of Monduras), we should not arrest shims on the high sees and divert them direct to Cyprus with their load of illegal immigrants.

At present the present an authorities can best help us by (a) cancelling registration in cases where this is likely to hinder the ship's movements or (b) holding up the ship by administrative means, without cancelling registration, according as we may request them.

Yours ever,

Bastern Department.

R. E. Ellison, Esq., Panama.



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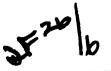
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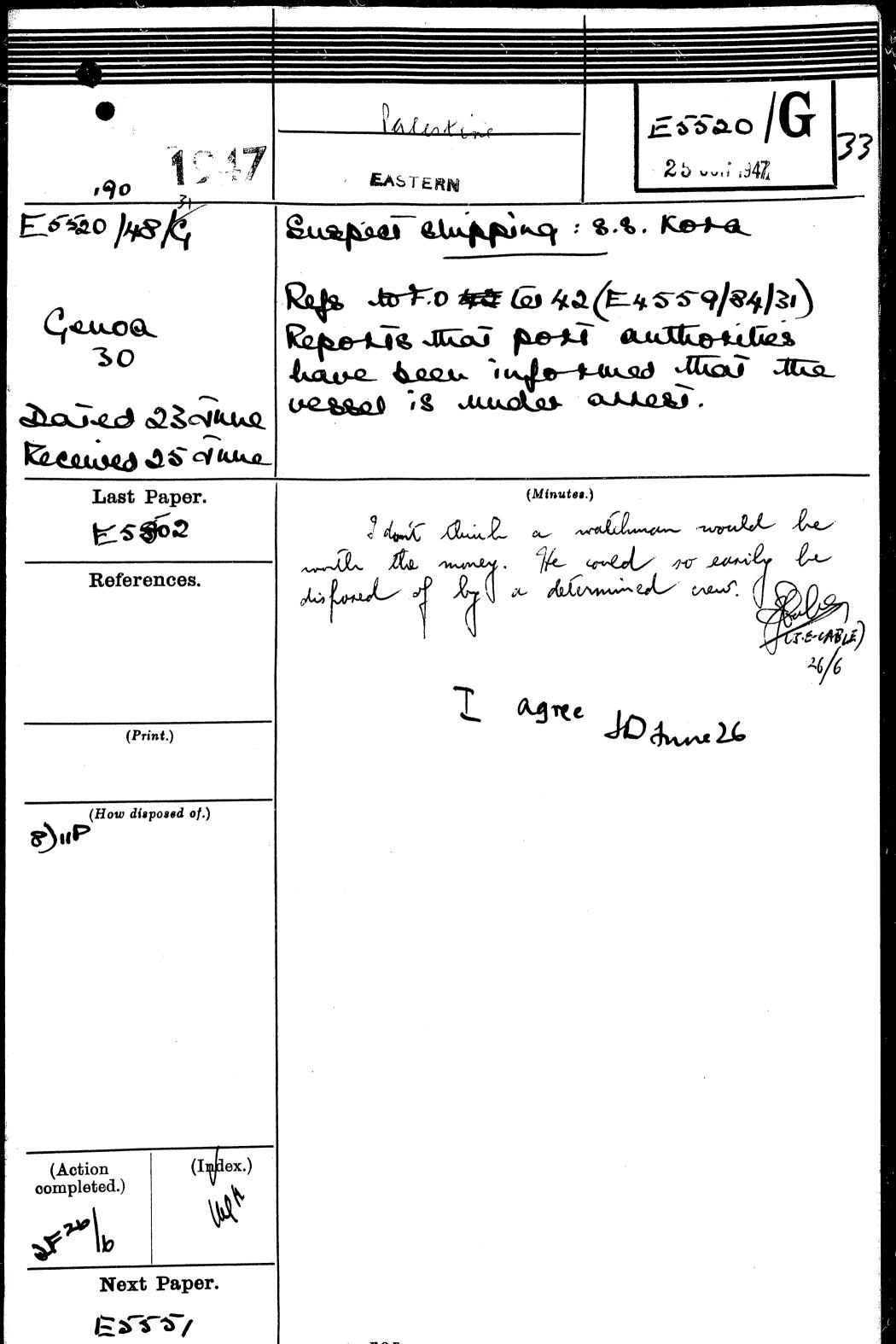
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Cypher/OTP

FROM GENOA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul General.

25rd June, 1947. R. 1. Repeated to Rome Saving. 2222 D. 5. 05 p.m. 23rd June, 1947. R. 1. 00 p.m. 24th June, 1947.

SECRET

Your telegram No. 42. 54559/84/31

Harbour Master states that no physical precautions possible but all port authorities informed that vessel under arrest. Clandestine sailing possible but unlikely at present as only limited crew on board. Neill states that watchman appointed by tribunal can be applied for but expenditure may be heavy.

[Copy sent to M.E. Secretariat.]

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FROM M. CORDON LIVERMAN, J. P. 13, COVERDALE ROAD, N.W. 2.

MGL/LP

23rd June, 1947.

H. Beeley, Esq., Foreign Office, Whitehall, S.W.l.

Dear Mr. Beeley,

As I promised on the "Elizabeth",

I am sending you the extract from the New York "Times" of June 5th, from which you will see that the assurance I gave you in your Office in New York was carried out.

I send you at the same time a full report of the statement which is condensed in the paper.

Yours sincerely,

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MARGIN THIS Z WRITTEN HECHT VIEWS DECRIED of the British White Paper policy in Palestine, condemn terrorism and are appalled at the publication of such statements as are contained in the above-mentioned advertisement.

and the Jewish Labor Committee
issued a statement yesterday deof Jewish religion and tradition." ploring the recent publication of advertisements in behalf of the Palestine resistance movement by a group sponsored by Ben Hecht, the writer.

the writer.

"A grave misunderstanding has been created in the minds of some Americans by widely published advertisements, signed by Ben Hecht, 'co-chairman, American League for Free Palestine,' in behalf of the so-called 'Palestine Resistance ad,'" the statement said.

"These advertisements purport busly to speak for 'the Jews Brica,' who are represented the properties."

"These advertisements errone-

"These advertisements erroneously represent the only opposition
to Palestinian terrorism as coming
from a small group of 'respectable
and wealthy Jewish personalities.'
The undersigned Jewish organizations repudiate this Hecht announcement as being completely
unrepresentative of general Jewish
sentiment in the United States and
as emanating from a small group
which speaks for itself alone.

"Responsible Jewish organizations, while unceasing in their efforts to undo the evil consequences

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JACOB BLAUSTEIN,

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AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER, President

JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Chairman, Executive Committee

DAVID SHER, Chairman, Administrative Committee

JOHN SLAWSON, Executive Vice President

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY MORNING. JUNE 5

HECHT PRO-TERRORIST ADVERTISEMENTS REPUDIATED BY AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE AND JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

A joint statement repudiating pro-Palestine terrorist advertisements recently published by Ben Hecht for the "American League for Free Palestine," was issued yesterday by the American Jewish Committee and the Jewish Labor Committee.

The statement deplores the misunderstanding created in the minds of some Americans by these advertisements which purported erroneously to speak for "the Jews of America" in endorsing the Palestine terrorists. The Hecht group is characterized in the joint statement as "being completely unrepresentative of general Jewish sentiment in the United States" and as being "a small group which speaks for itself alone."

Responsible Jewish organizations, while endeavoring to undo the "evil consequences" of the British White Paper policy in Palestine, at the same time condemn terrorism as hostile to the spirit of Jewish religion and tradition, the statement says.

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The text of the statement is as follows:

"A grave misunderstanding has been created in the minds of some Americans by widely published advertisements, signed by Ben Hecht, 'co-chairman, American League for Free Palestine' in behalf of the so-called 'Palestine Resistance Fund.' These advertisements purport erroneously to speak for 'the Jews of America,' who are represented as endorsing the Palestine terrorists.

"These advertisements erroneously represent the only opposition to Palestinian terrorism as coming from a small group of 'respectable and wealthy Jewish personalities.'

"The undersigned Jewish organizations repudiate this Hecht announcement as being completely unrepresentative of general Jewish sentiment in the United States and as emanating from a small group which speaks for itself alone. Responsible Jewish organizations, while unceasing in their efforts to undo the evil consequences of the British White Paper policy in Palestine, condemn terrorism and are appalled at the publication of such statements as are contained in the above-mentioned advertisement.

"The cause of the Jews is identified everywhere and at all times with peace, mutual understanding and the orderly processes of law. Terrorism is hostile to the spirit of Jewish religion and tradition."

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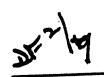
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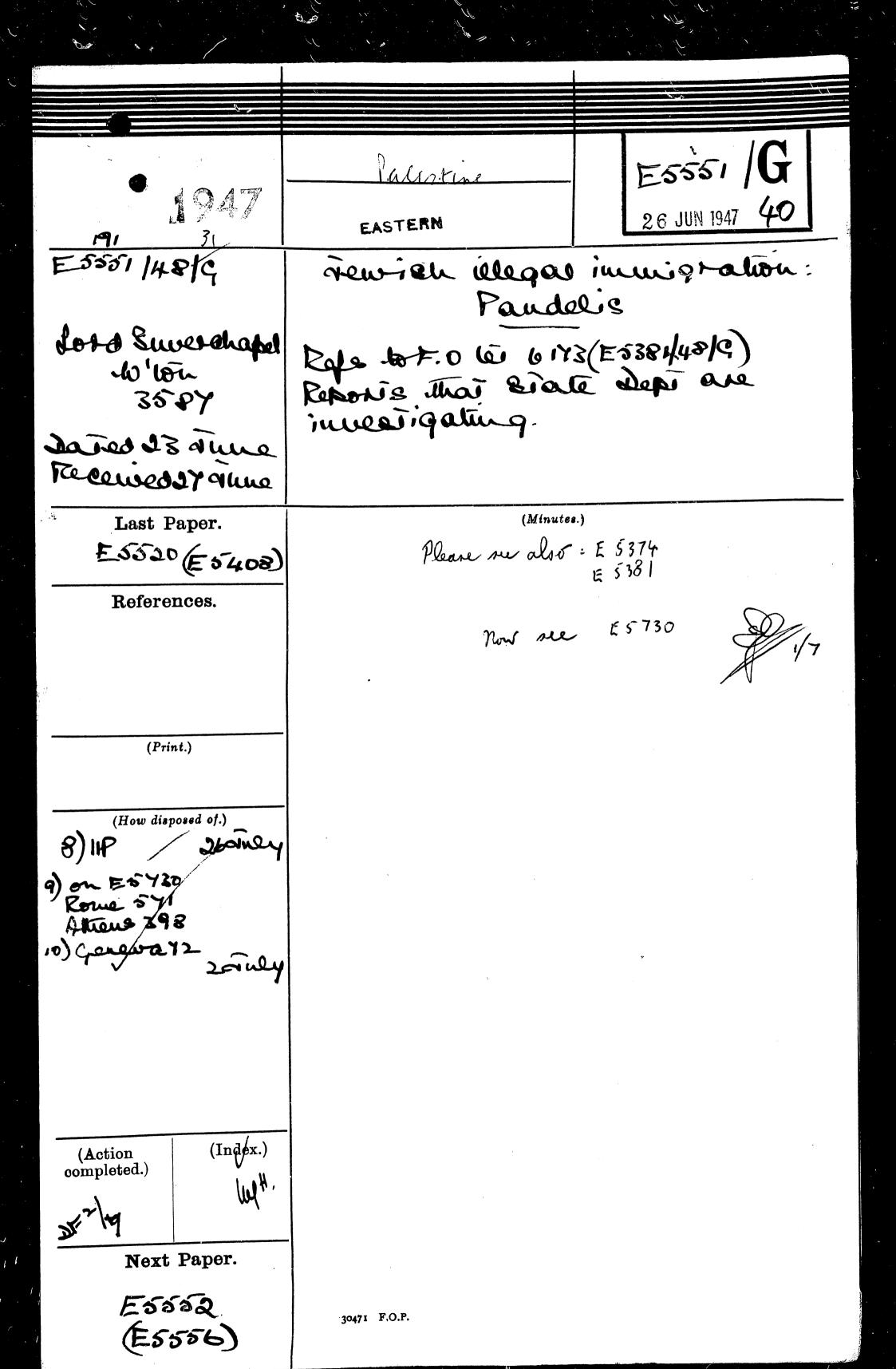
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Cypher/OTP

26 JUN 1947 DEPARTMENTAL NO. 8.

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel
No. 3587

D. 8.50 p.m. 25rd June 1947 R. 5.15 a.m. 24th June 1947

25rd June 1947
Repeated to Athens
New York (Consul General)
Paris (Saving)

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SECRET

Your telegram No. 6173.

Jewish illegal immigration.

State Department have succeeded in holding up sale of four L.S.T.S. and assured us that this will not now go through.

2. They have promised to let us know whether there is any other action they can take against P and are investigating circumstances in which he obtained his United States visa.

Foreign Office pass to Athens and saving to Paris as my telegrams Nos. 136 and 148 respectively.

[Repeated to Athens and saving to Paris]

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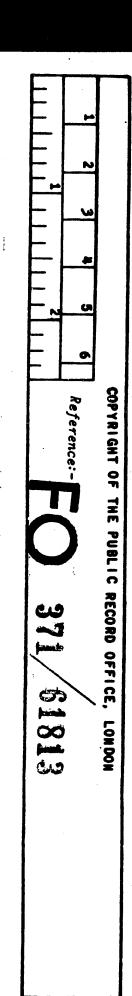
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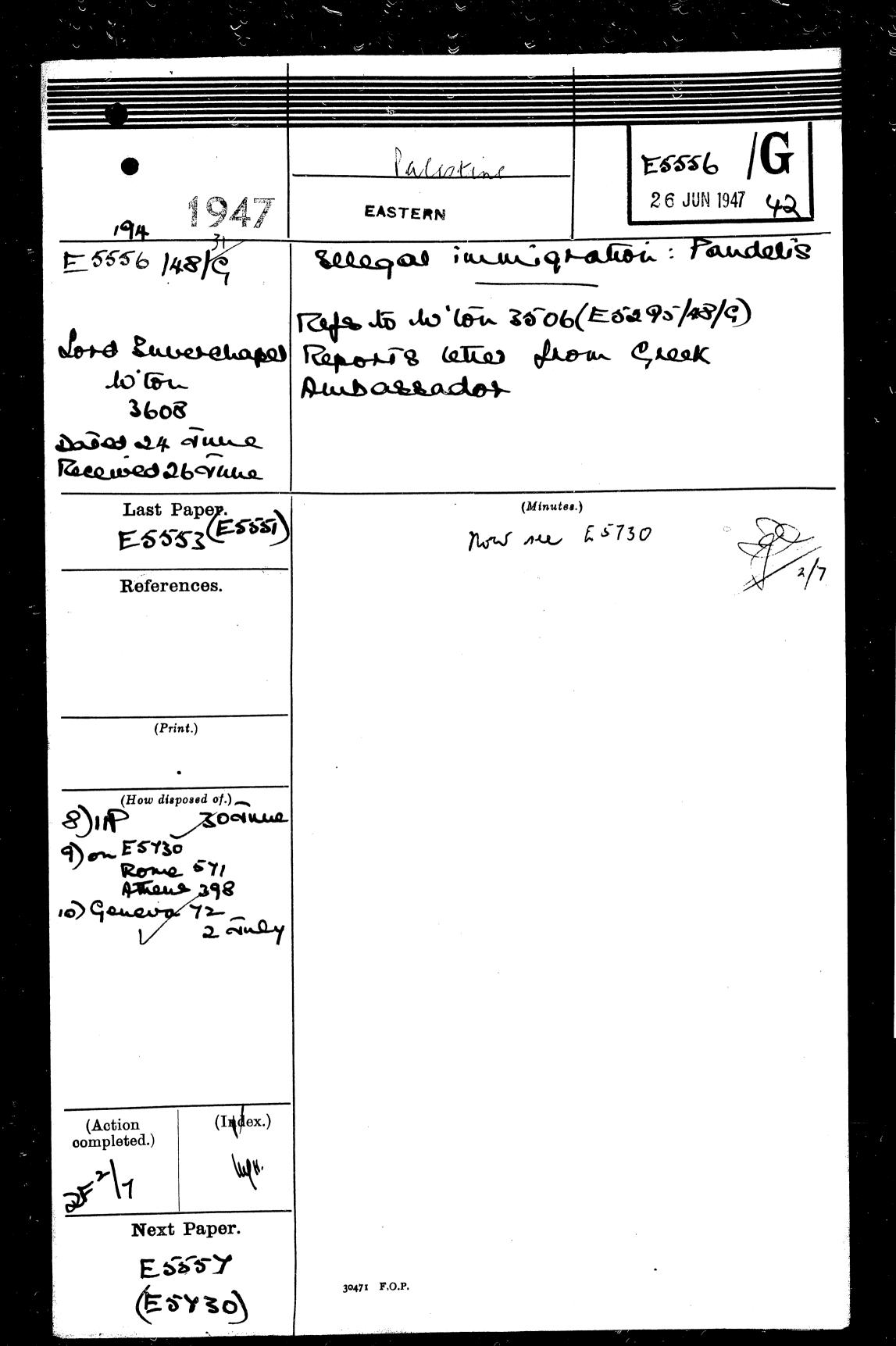
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DEPARTMENTAL NO. 8

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Inverchapel

D. S. 41. p.m. 84th June 1947

24th June 1947

R. 2.0. a.m. 25th June 1947

Repeated to Athens Paris, Saving

X:X:X:

E/G

My telegram No: 5506 last paragraph.

Jewish Illegal Immigration.

I have received a letter from my Greek colleague conveying the assurance that the Greek Embassy will demy racilities or assistance to Pandelis.

No: 150. Please pass Saving to Paris as my telegram

(Repeated Saving to Paris).

Essoy /48/G

Mr Sterndale
Bennei
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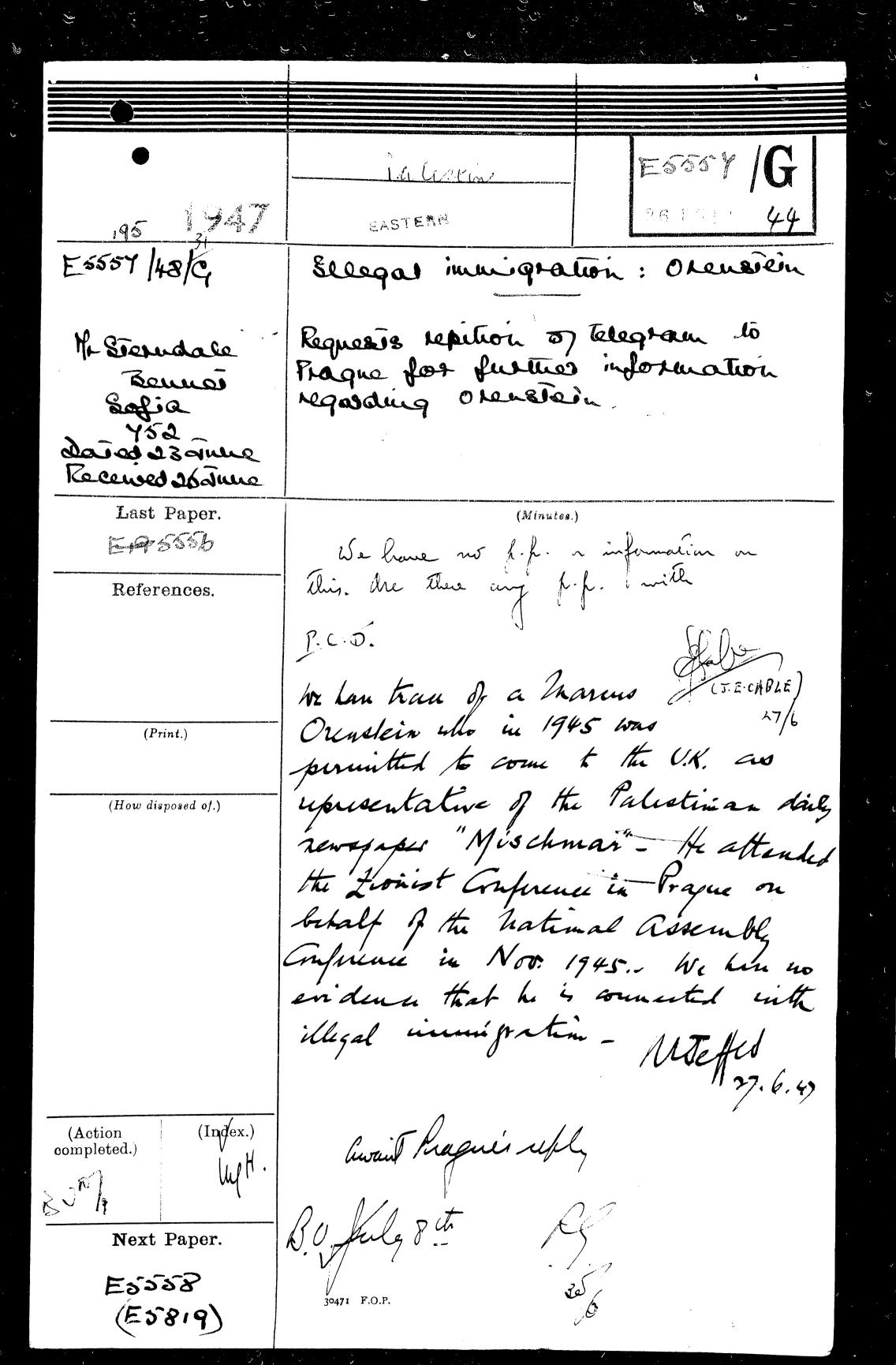
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26 JUN 1947FILES

FROM SOFIA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Sterndale Bennett D. 2.39 p.m. 24th June 1947 No. 752 R. 6.45 p.m. 24th June 1947

23rd June 1947

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CONFIDENTIAL

Foreign Office pass following to Prague as my telegram No. 5.

Your telegram No. 6.

Please supply date of issue of passport and say whether there is any reason to suppose that Orenstein may be connected with illegal immigration.

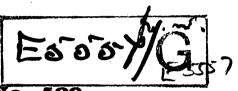
The case is being referred to Foreign Office to whom repeat your reply.

[Repeated to Prague]

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SECRET



5 MIG 1947 PARLIAMENT STREET B.O., 47

Telephone Nos. REGENT 6050. WHITEHALL 6789. LONDON, S.W.1.

30th July, 1947.

0.F.85/11/B.3.a/DJS.

Dear Cable,

I return herewith your three folders on Marcus ORENSTEIN.

According to our records, ORENSTEIN is a prominent Palestinian trade unionist, a member of the left-wing political group HASHOMER HATZAIR, and has in the past acted as a correspondent of the Palestine newspaper MISHMAR.

We have no evidence connecting him with illegal immigration.

Yours sincerely,

D.J. Scherr.

J.E. Cable, Esq., Foreign Office.

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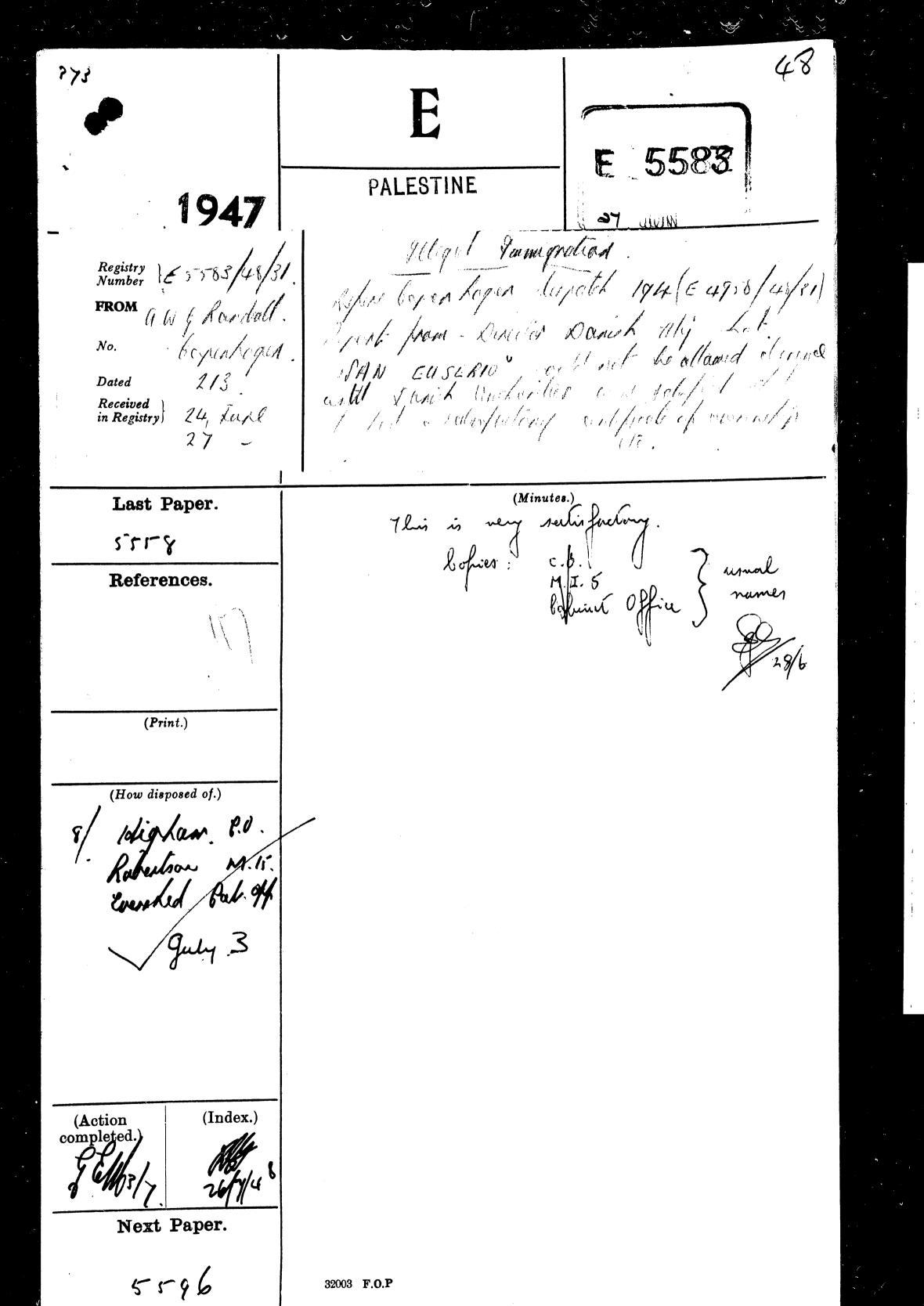
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BRITISH EMBASSY,
COPENHAGEN.

24th June, 1947.

RESTRICTED

No. 213. (G170/26/47)

Sir,

With reference to our despatch No. 194 of 4th June,

1947, I have the honour to report that today the Director of the

Danish Foreign Ministry informed me, in reply to my enquiries,

that, subject only to the confirmation of the Ministry of Justice,

the Ministry of Commerce had instructed the Danish Customs

authorities that the steamer "San Eusebio" was not to be allowed

clearance until the Danish authorities were satisfied that it had

a satisfactory certificate of ownership, also of seaworthiness,

and that all the provisions of international loadline regulations

were being complied with; finally that the Danish authorities should

be allowed to inspect the ship thoroughly. With all these measures

the Danish Government hope to be able to delay, by perfectly

defensible legal measures, the departure of the vessel indefinitely.

I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

Aw.G. Rud.

The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, M.P., Foreign Office.

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I think that M'Edmonds should see this report with especial reference to the letter from Jurin. While Jagnee that we should continue to press for stronger control over the entry and exist of fews in Italy, I think that it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that IRO itself may take stricter measures to possibility that IRO itself may take stricter measures to control the passage of fews into and out of camps. It might control the passage of fews into and out of camps. It might control the passage of IRO facilities.

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M'Edmonds

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British Embassy,

ROME.

20th June, 1947.

Dear Department,

We enclose extracts from reports of conversations held last month between Dr. Migliore, head of the Aliens Department of the Ministry of the Interior, and our Assistant Visa Officer and a subsequent conversation between Dr. Migliore and our Visa Officer, both on the subject of Jewish illegal immigration.

- 2. These reports are interesting, in the first place as evidence of the general attitude towards illegal Jewish activities of the Italian official who has to deal with them, and secondly in connection with the Ministry of the Interior's project, sponsored by Dr. Migliore, to segregate illegal Jewish frontier-crossers on an Italian island.
- 3. The first report should be read against our comment that Dr. Migliore's remarks contain a good deal of special pleading (you will have gathered from our telegrams that Italian incompetence and venality play a large part in this business). Also we think Dr. Migliore's idea of a mass meeting of the three Ambassadors etc. is a non-starter - the United States Embassy here run away hard whenever the word Jew is said and the French are certainly not going to get involved. As regards the Ustica scheme, it was the intention of the Ministry of the Interior to deal in this way with all unwanted aliens, who were rounded up in the course of the recent census of aliens, which has now been completed. A small number of refugees of various nationalities, including some refractory Jews according to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, (see paragraph 2 of Rome telegram No. 1294) have in lact already been the Island of a result of the census in the Lipari islands. The Island of the census in the Lipari islands. The Island of the census in the Lipari islands. Jewish illegal entrants.

The segregation of such immigrants is in line with the Italian Government's policy regarding the problem of Jewish refugees, which was expressed to us in a memorandum dated 1st April and summarised for you in Rome telegram No. 757. Although as mentioned above a few Jews have apparently already been concentrated in the Lipari islands, it cannot be said that the Italian Government have yet gone very far towards implementing this policy. As far as we can ascertain, the pesition of the "Hachsharoths" has not been regularised (in Soviet parlance the "springboards" of illegal immigration), American Joint Distribution Committee go on assusual, and Jews receiving outside assistance from U.N.R.R.A. have not been obliged to enter camps. There is no doubt that most of the illegal entrants in recent months have not so far been rounded up by the Italian Police. On the contrary many have undoubtedly been admitted to U.N.R.R.A. camps, thus filling gaps created by illegal emigration. In some respects the recently completed registration of aliens, which was intended to enable the Italian authorities to check on numbers and to control the movement of refugees, has even proved of assistance to the organisers of illegal Jewish traffic by creating a black market in identity documents. Detailed evidence of the way this black market is working and of how the registration of aliens has been turned to advantage by Zionist organisations is contained

Eastern Department, FOREIGN OFFICE.

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in a letter dated 7th May from the British Consul at Turin, a copy of which is also enclosed. Dr. Migliore himself admitted recently to the Visa Officer that permessi di soggiorno had been bought for as much as 20,000 lire.

5. The statements by U.N.R.R.A. officials which Dr. Migliore mentioned to the effect that illegal entrants will in future be refused admission to camps must be read in conjunction with the comments in Rome telegram No. 1282 from which you will have realised how little the reality of camp administration corresponds with public declarations of policy by higher U.N.R.R.A. officials. Moreover the policy of refusing admission to U.N.R.R.A. camps to illegal entrants appears to have been modified in more recent statements by U.N.R.R.A. officials, repeated confidentially by Dr. Migliore to the Visa Officer, from which it emerges that illegal entrants would be accepted in U.N.R.R.A. camps as and when vacancies are created by the departure of other Jewish refugees. This would mean little improvement on the present situation, in which although there is a constant flow of Jews in transit through Italy, the population in U.N.R.R.A. camps remains constant, since the number of illegal entrants is roughly in proportion to the numbers who illegally emigrate. It must also be remembered that the Italian Government's stated policy is to allow illegal entrants segregated in Italian camps to receive assistance from U.N.R.R.A. and the American Joint Distribution Committee. Indeed the Italian Government would find it difficult to justify the expense of feeding these refugees themselves, when these organisations were ready to do it for them. We assume there is no likelihood of either the United Nations or H.M.G. giving any guarantee to take these people off the Italians' hands, as Dr. Migliore suggested. (See paragraph 1 of the enclosed report dated 30th May). In such conditions the camp which Dr. Migliore proposes to establish for illegal entrants will be little better than an annexe to existing camps maintained by U.N.R.R.A., and the expedient of segregating future arrivals will be a somewhat ineffective palliative for this illegal traffic. Moreover, apart from U.N.R.R.A. policy, the truth is that public opinion, especially in the United States, would never allow the Italians to establish a concentration camp for Jews administered with the degree of severity necessary to prevent escapes. This is clearly appreciated by higher officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and in spite of Dr. Migliore's enthusiasm for the Ustica scheme, these officials remain sceptical.

7. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs are in fact sceptical of the Italian Government's being able to establish any very effective internal control over the movement and activities of Jews as long as the present U.N.R.R.A. régime remains in force. We cannot of course accept the presence of U.N.R.R.A. as a satisfactory excuse for Italians' failure in this direction, and the blame must partly lie with the weakness and corruption of Italian officialdom. But whatever the causes, the situation described in my telegram No. 1117 of the 16th May is likely to remain symptomatic, and while we can continue to press the Italian authorities to continue to exercise proper Police control over Jewish refugees and can give discreet encouragement to such schemes as Dr. Migliore's, we are convinced that our only profitable course as emphasised in Rome telegram No. is to try and ensure that a clean break is made with the past when the International Refugee Organisation takes over from U.N.R.R.A. It is worth reporting because so rarely can an American official be induced to talk about Jews - that a First Secretary at the United States Embassy recently said to

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our Counsellor that it was mad and scandalous to let U.N.R.R.A. run D.P.'s in Italy without any proper Governmental controls.

8. Meanwhile, the two ways which we can most effectively use to prevent the illegal traffic of Jews are, in the first place by blocking the movement of suspect ships, and secondly by securing a really effective control of the northern frontier. You are aware of the limited success we have had over suspect shipping and of our plans for improving this blockade. You will also have seen the Ambassador's letter to Count Sforza in which the Italian Government are taken to task for the laxity of control on their frontiers. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs have reacted favourably to this letter and have expressed themselves ready to discuss the question with us. It is clearly more economical for the Italians to stop Jews entering the country than to have to control their movements and prevent their clandestine departure once they have arrived in Italy, nor can we accept Dr. Migliore's statement to the Assistant Visa Officer that Italian resources are inadequate for the task. Dr. Migliore has subsequently admitted to the Visa Officer that he thought illegal immigration to Italy could be reduced to a trickle and reports from the British Consul at Bolzano leave no doubts that this is so. We feel, however, that Dr. Migliore is right in insisting that measures to control the Italian frontier will be negatived unless the Allied Commission authorities in Austria co-operate more effectively on their side. We hope to report shortly the results of discussion with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the subject of frontier control.

Yours ever,

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ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION.

Extract from report of a conversation between Mr. Benton and

Dr. Migliore of the Ministry of the

Interior on 29th May:

USTICA.

Before I left for England I had a discussion with Dr. Migliore, the head of the Public Safety and General Affairs Division of the Ministry of the Interior, at which he raised the question of the establishment on the Island of USTICA of a refugee centre which would be used by the Italian Government to house any illegal entrants who arrived in Italy after the conclusion of the registration of aliens, which was at that time still going on. The idea was that these new illegal entrants should be segregated from the refugees already under Allied or U.N.R.R.A. care in Italy. Dr. Migliore had told me that UNRRA had agreed not to give any assistance to them, and he therefore asked me to sound H M.G. to find whether it would be possible for U.N.O. to give the Italian Government some kind of assurance that these new illegal entrants, if concentrated on the island of USTICA, would not be left indefinitely on the hands of the Italian Government but would be repatriated or emigrated somewhere overseas at some future date. (A note of this conversation and a Memorandum prepared by Dr. Migliore were left with the Refugees Department in London. Copies are in Chancery.)

- 2. My main reason for seeing Dr. Migliore yesterday was to tell him the result of my talks with competent departments in London. I said that I had found that while there was everywhere sympathy and understanding for the efforts made by the Italians to cope with the unprecedented problem which had been presented to them by mass illegal immigration, it was at the same time felt very strongly that H.M.G. could not take unilateral action in helping to dispose of the unwanted refugees and that decisions as to their ultimate disposal could only be taken by the Italian Government on the one hand, or by the United Nations Organisation on the other.
- 3. I said, however, that if the project of despatching new illegal entrants to USTICA became a reality, and the question arose of the ultimate disposal of these refugees, I thought that H.M.G. would give sympathetic consideration to any proposal made by the Italian Government to U.N.O. for a solution of the problem.
- 4. I then told Dr. Migliore that his statement, confirmed to me in writing in his Memorandum, that Varriconi and Solieri of the Displaced Persons branch of U.N.R.R.A. had agreed that they would not give assistance of any kind to new illegal entrants, had aroused considerable interest, and I asked him whether he could say definitely that a firm agreement to this effect had been made. He replied that he was satisfied that the U.N.R.R.A. officials were acting in perfect good faith because they had realised the seriousness of the situation, and he said the only exception which U.N.R.R.A. would admit for proffering assistance to new illegal entrants would be if no other authority in Italy could offer to accommodate them, since in that case the U.N.R.R.A. charter imposed on U.N.R.R.A. officials the duty of taking in unwanted refugees. However, Dr. Migliore thought it quite certain that the scheme for the settlement of new illegal entrants on USTICA would be implemented within the course of a few days, and in that case U.N.R.R.A. would have no excuse for offering assistance since the Italian Government would dispatch the refugees to USTICA as soon as they were found. Dr. Migliore also pointed out that his agreement with U.N.R.R.A. made it necessary for U.N.R.R.A. officials to announce at once to the Italian/

the Italian Government
U.N.R.R.A. camps would

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Italian authorities all parties of new refugees who arrived requesting their assistance, since without an assurance from the Italian Government that no accommodation was available, U.N.R.R.A. camps would be banned from taking them in.

5. I said I thought it was a pity that such an important agreement had not been put into writing, but Migliore reiterated his confidence that Solieri and Varriconi were acting in good faith and that they would carry out their verbal commitments.

6. He urged me to find out whether the Palestine Government would be willing to allot a small number of certificates each month - not more than 25 - to be used in extreme cases only for refugees concentrated on USTICA. Such cases would be restricted to serious illness, grave infirmity, etc., where the facilities on the island would be inadequate. It was not necessary for these cases to be transferred to Palestine, but to any country where they could be properly treated. He thought that with such restrictions, the possibility of emigration to Palestine from the island would be practically excluded for the average refugee. Once it was known that if refugees arrived in Italy illegally they would be sent immediately to USTICA, this would act as a strong deterrent to illegal immigration. He was aware that public opinion in Italy and elsewhere might object to the idea of an island refugee centre, but he emphasised that there would be no barbed wire and that conditions would be kept as decent as possible.

Extract from report of a conversation between Mr. Lee and Dr. Migliore on the 8th May, 1947.

(1) Firstly, he was at pains to assure me that there was not lack of desire either on his part or on that of any Italian authority not to assist actively in clearing up the refugee problem as a whole and the Jewish problem in particular, and that everything which he himself could possibly do in issuing the necessary instructions to such police officials as were at his disposal had already been done, even to the extent of telling the frontier guards on the Austrian frontier to shoot to kill if necessary. The problem was, however, ho longer a question of stopping a few clandestine frontier crossers here, or holding up a ship there: it was part, and a large one at that, of the whole Jewish world problem, and as such Migliore was of the opinion that it would remain insoluble at his level unless a policy decision was reached at Governmental level or until such time as the Italian people themselves took the law into their own hands and a wave of anti-Semiticism and all that it entails came about in Italy in the same way as happened in Germany and Poland he was beginning to notice the first signs. At this point he digressed to say that prior to the war there was no Jewish problem in Italy and that such Jews as there were had so inter-married and had lived for such a long time in the country that they had become an integral part of Italian life (I have also heard this view expressed in private conversation during my three years in Rome). It was only since the arrival of the Allies that the present Jewish problem had arisen and it had been allowed to arise by the Allies (no doubt from humanitarian motives) and not by the Italians, who were in no position to control the influx of unwanted refugees. It was the Allies and the Allies alone who turned Italy into a dumping ground for refugees and it was Allied organisations who had continued to feed or allow refugees into the country and look after them after clandestine entry, e.g. in U.N.R.R.A. camps where they were rehabilitated and continued to be maintained in the country instead of being moved on elsewhere. U.N.R.R.A. was going and was leaving behind (for the International Refugee Organisation or who ever took over), in camps, some 40,000 Jews (apart from the odd 1,000,000 who, according to Italian reports, were on the move from German and Austrian camps towards Italy). To date some 7,000 Jews of the thousands who had used Italy as a retreat (had first arrived clandestinely, thereafter been looked after in U.N.R.R.A. camps and then been given subsistence outside the camps). had now been absorbed into Italian life and because they had "got going" had, during the recent aliens registration, been given "Permessi di Soggiorno": Migliore commented that no doubt in three years' time a considerable number of these 7,000 fundamentally unwanted members of the population would be in positions similar to that of a certain GUTTMAN (a Jew who three years' ago arrived penniless and after direct approach to the Italians was given permission to stay and is now worth Lit. 45,000,000; Migliore added "it is not difficult to guess by what means that money was acquired". '

(2) Thus, while the Italians appreciate the interest which the English have in controlling Jewish immigration from Italy in relation to their troubles in Palestine, and wish to liquidate it from their own point of view, the Italian authorities start from the premise that the problem is of allied and not Italian making; from their point of view it is therefore not use asking them to liquidate the problem unless at the same time the Allies give some constructive guarantee

that in return for Italian help the individuals who comprise the problem should be removed out of the country. Migliore says that Italy is not now and never has been a country which has sufficient resources to maintain a large, albeit controlled, population composed of persons other than genuine residents of the country who have fallen fould of the law. As Migliore sees it, so long as the Jews are able to get into the country they will be able to get out of it until such time as the Italian authorities themselves have sufficient numbers of police to prevent the entry, at any rate; at the moment they have 65,000 Carabinieri and 32,000 Guardie di Finanza for the whole country and the myriad problems involved in policing their own people. Migliore's manner at this point suggested that if they had the money and the bodies they would physically block the northern frontiers along their entire length and if necessary have shooting matches with any authority who tried clandestinely or illegally to force unwanted persons into Italian territory. Why, Migliore asks, do not the Allied Commission authorities in Austria prevent these people leaving Austria? What use are any measures adopted in Italy, with their inadequate resources, if exit from Austria is not prevented? Admittedly the English controlled section of the Italo-Austrian frontier is better than it was, but Jews keep pouring in over the French controlled section - he mentioned the figure of 2,000 odd in the first few days of March or April; furthermore, so long as it is known in Central Europe that it is possible for refugees (a) to live and rest for a period in Italy and (b) to get out of the country, so long will replacements for those who have got away keep coming in over the northern frontiers.

- (3) Migliore then went on to say that from his point of view it was quite evident that the Jewish illegal movement must be aided and abetted by other foreign powers (a few moments later he specifically named Russia) and added that it was obvious to him that the more trouble which could be caused to the British in the Middle East by present methods adopted by the Jews, the more pleased would those powers be. In any case Migliore said the organisation and tricks employed in Italy had to be seen to be believed.
- (4) Migliore then returned to the point that the problem had grown to such proportions that it was now virtually beyond his control and it was useless, as a deterrent measure, to ask his help piecemeal over incidents as and when they occurred. The more contrete plan of action must be formulated by the Governments concerned, with guarantees that Italy will no longer be considered or used as a dumping ground or transit point for Jews on their way to any other place be it Palestine or North or South America. He suggested that the time had come for a full-dress meeting to be called so that the Italian attitude towards the whole problem could be expressed and recorded and recommendations as to its solution submitted; at the meeting should be present:-

The Ambassadors of Great Britain, the United States and France.

The Head of Allied Commission, Austria.

The Head of U.N.R.R.A. in Italy.

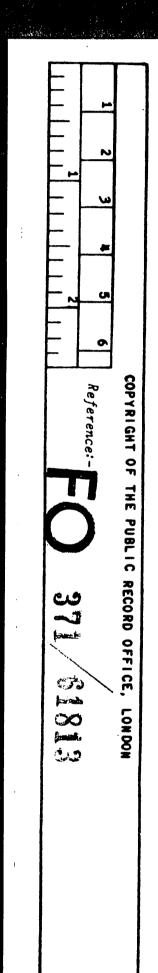
Count Sforza or Count Zoppi.

Dott. Migliore.

Mr. Benton.

(5) Having made this suggestion, Migliore brought up the question of Ustica (which Mr. Benton is discussing in London);

he said that even if agreement was reached to use this island, it would be only a partial and temporary solution, as the island would only hold about 6,000 persons and unless a steady quota was taken off the island, in a month or two the situation would be as it is now. He also slightly reluctantly admitted that considerable Naval forces would be required to prevent Ustica being used as an even more convenient pickup point for large-scale clandestine immigration, to say nothing of the day to day headache involved in the administration of those persons who were sent to the island.



COPY.

SECRET.

No. 1415 - 47. S. 26/7/1 British Consulate,

TURIN.

Dear Ward,

Further to my letter of the 5th instant, regarding the movement of Jews from UNRRA camps, yesterday afternoon the Director of the other big UNRRA camp near Turin - Grugliasco - a New Zealander named Davidge, came in to see me with Major Lloyd of the Rivoli Camp. They explained that they had both come to the same decision, simultaneously but independently, that it was their duty as British subjects to report the way in which they considered UNRRA was aiding and abetting the movement of Jews from camps in Italy to Palestine illegally.

- 2. Mr. Davidge's chief point is that, until some proper form of identity document is issued to refugees, it is impossible to control their movements, impossible to ascertain how many D.P.'s (displaced persons) are in any one camp at a given time, and finally, impossible to prevent the issue of rations for people who have, in fact, already left the camp.
- 3. The recent action on the part of the Italian authorities in issuing Permesso di Soggiorno to all persons in camps at the time they made their check is actually, he says, helping the movement of Jews rather than hindering it. What happens is that these Permesso di Soggiorno are held by the KIBUS leaders and not issued to the individual D.P.'s. When a party leaves, these permits are then reissued to new arrivals who have come into Italy illegally over the Austrian frontier, care being taken to issue the individual permits to persons who correspond more or less as to age with the original holder, and they are carefully coached as to what their new name is, where they are supposed to have been born, and who their father and mother were. These are the only particulars given in the Permesso di Soggiorno, which does not contain any description of the holder or a photograph.
- 4. UNRRA Headquarters have hitherto refused to issue proper documents of identity, partly on the score of the cost that that would be involved. Mr. Davidge points out, however, that they would save this cost within a few months by the saving in rations issued. He estimates that in the various camps in Italy there are at least 2,500 rations issued daily in excess of the actual numbers of persons living in the camps. Until a proper identity card is issued it will be impossible to stop this. Mr. Davidge's suggestions for issuing an identity card are given fully in the enclose letter to the Headquarters in Rome dated 1st May, 1947, a copy of which he handed to me for my confidential information. He gave me at the same time a copy of another letter dated 2nd May, 1947, which he has sent to the D.P. Field Representative in Milan, giving what information he has been able to obtain regarding the illegal movement of D.P.'s. It will be seen that he now estimates the population at Grugliasco Camp as 900, although on paper he is supposed to have 1,200. 300 have therefore, disappeared during the last few weeks.
- 5. Incidentally, Major Lloyd told me that after talking to me on the 5th instant he had another check made on returning

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Reference:- FO 371 51813

J.G. Ward, Esq., British Embassy, ROME.

to the camp, and found that an additional 400 had left, so that Rivoli Camp has lost 1,000 D.P's within the last five weeks. Both Mr. Davidge and Major Lloyd consider it is most important that a proper identification for D.P's should be instituted before I.R.O. takes over on the 1st July. Both these two camp directors have heard that the U.N.R.R.A. Headquarters staff in Rome, who have been dealing with D.P.'s, will probably be taken over en bloc by I.R.O. They say that none of them have any practical experience of camp administration, and that partly for this reason and partly because they are themselves mostly Jews (one of them is a Communist German Jew) they are not at all anxious to institute any proper check. They will no doubt claim that their Statistical Officer has complete data of all D.P.'s in camps in Italy, but this data is mostly worthless, and some of it false, owing to the system which has been worked out for new arrivals assuming the identity of a previous D.P. who has departed for Palestine. This wholesale substitution of identity is organised by the N.I.D.P. officers (non-Italian Displaced Persons) who are appointed in all the main cities in Italy where refugees congregate, all of whom are Jews, and who have the authority to give the decision as to who is an eligible D.P. and who is not. Camp Directors cannot question the ruling of these N.I.D.P. officers. Neither Major Lloyd nor Mr. Davidge has been able to find out exactly how the orders for departure are issued to the parties who leave clandestinely and at short notice. It is obvious from the way it is run that there is a very efficient organisation at the back of these illegal departures. The Headquarters has been variously reported as being either in Paris or in Switzerland.

6. Major Lloyd said to me yesterday afternoon that he was so concerned about his own personal position in unwillingly having to assist these illegal movements of Jews to Palestine that he had been thinking of resigging from U.N.R.R.A. I told him that in my opinion it would be far better for him to remain, because at least, so long as he is in charge at Rivoli, we shall be able to obtain some information as to what is going on, whereas his successor might be someone who is far less helpful.

Yours ever,

(Signed) S.C. LAWRENCE.

369/6/47



Eastern Department, Foreign Office, S.W.1.

With the compliments of the First Secretary.

British Embassy, Rome.

June 25th 1947.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 61813



COPY.

SECRET.

British Consulate, TURIN.

7th May 1947.

No. 1415 - 47. S. 26/7/1

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V. T.

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Yours ever,

(Signed) S.C. LAWRENCE.

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